MEXICO.

The Insurrection in San Luis Potosi. .

Extent of the Rising and Means Adopted to Suppress It.

Mr. Soward's Speech at Cholula.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 29, 1869. The most important subject now agitating the Mexican government is the peculiar movement which has been so successfully carried out in the State of San Luis. On the 15th of this month Generat Aguirre, with a force of troops, and claiming to have the support of the people, captured and im-prisoned the Governor and the cadre Legislature. The federal troops who were garrisoned there patrolled the streets, and, though claiming to be neutral, virtually sustained the revolutionists and prevented any action of the people in support of the authorities. No doubt they were induced to believe that, as the revolutionists continued to recognize the central government, they were justifled in carrying out what they saw fit against their own State ordered to the State capital refused to proceed any further when they learned the nature of the events which had transpired in that city, and General Equiluz has been sent from Queretaro with a body of troops. General Larahaga is reported to have refused to take the offensive. on the ground that his force was too insignificant. Aguirre ordered the telegraph to be cut, thus preventing the possibility of any communication with Mexico by that means. He has also levied a forced loan of \$40,000, and is recruiting and organizing his forces, which are said to be increasing rapidly. The nature of this revoit may be better understood from the following "plan," water was extensively promul-

MONTH BY THE PERCENT.

STATE OF SAN LINE POTOSI:—
In the city of San Luis Potosi, on the 15th of December, and considering the understaned having met together, and, considering the In the city of San Linis Potons; on the 15th of December, the understaned having met together, and, considering that the regulidan instantions in the State have been persented in a manner contrary to the forms of law, the people have not sufficient liberty to make use of their rights, and, besides, there has been avercised upon them such pressure as to inder them from electing their authorities in a legal nearly. Considering that the only remedy which the to inder them from electing their authorities which have produced such exists from the abases of power and tyranny is to electing the considering that if the people would not take this action the State was did notived in a shade of faisfortunes, in consequence of the involved in a shade of faisfortunes, in consequence of the involved in a characteristic that is the people would not take this action the State was defined in the foundation of the faisfortunes. In consequence of the involved in a shade of faisfortunes, in consequence of the involved in a characteristic that is the considering that is considering that is the provided the involved in the foundation in which said acts have thrown us, involud be highly degrading to the State and to the cellizons who compose it; for free nen should perials at thousand lines before they acquience in slavery. Considering that almost the attacks with which the so-called Legislature has insulted our democratic institutions in the acandatons fact of having denied to our brethren, who form the garrison of federal toops in this city, the privilege of voting, they have indicated agrave offence upon the rights of the citizens; considering that the free and independent State of San Luis can very well change its authorities as it may deem legst, and be respected none the less by the general powers, if it does not break the ties which unite it to the federation, and, considering, finally, that the constitution of the State does not the like which the lederation, and, considering, finally, that the constitution of the State does not all the exigencies of the same, which re eminently progressive and liberal, and which are found a conflict with the democratic principles which have cost so such blood to the people.

We have agreed and sworn to sustain, even at the cost of r lives, the political pian which is founded on the following basis:

zis:The people of the State of San Luis Potoni reas-

Fig.—The people of the State of San Luis Potosi reas-sume their soversignty, recognizing in every particular the constitution of 85 and the authorities which emanate there-from, refusing to a substitution of the substitution

of names.

Minister of War was questioned as to the condition of affairs at San Luis Potosi, in reply to which (excited by the National Guard) was known to the government the Executive took the necessary sures for the establishment of peace and order. On the 18th General Laranaga was telegraphed that the government considered the arrest of the authorities of that State as an attack upon the sovereignty of the nation, and he was ordered to take such

Another telegram was sent to the Generals Larafiaga and Juan Lopez. In this despatch General instamoros and Tepic to reinforce those directed against San Luis. General Laranaga repiled on the 22a, stating that he would willingly re-establish the legitimate authorities, notwithstanding the revolutionists numbered three times his force, but that it was impossible for him to preserve order throughout

means as he deemed necessary to put down the

the country.

The government replied to this despatch and gave orders to General Equiluz to assist General Laranago in the re-establishment of order and to advise the revolutionists to submit to the government and de directed him to declare that portion of the State in a state of siege if ne should deem it necessary, advising him to open communication with General Rocha The forces of General Larauago were ordered to be concentrated, though he reported their number to be

As the government thought the movement of tha As the government thought the movement of that force might be slow, Equinuz was ordered to march on to Saa Luis. Larainaga was advised by telegraph of that order. The Minister of War had written a private letter to General Aguirre, informing him that the government was astonished that he should place ministel at the head of a mob, thereby highring his reputation, before unsuffied, and reminding him of the valuable services which he had rendered the country, and explaining to him that true liberty could not exist where fliegal armed bodies destroyed the constituted authornes; that he should couldnes in command of the force to restrain the people from extreme measures, and that the government confided to his known loyalty that he ought to oncy the laws and re-establish order.

should continue in command of the lorge to restrain the people from extreme measures, and that the government confided to his known loyalty that he government confided to his known loyalty that he coult to oney the laws and re-establish order.

In his reply he stated that he had read his letter, in which he said that he (she similster) having been informed of the occurrences which took place in this city, that he had seen with surprise that he (aguirre) was at the head of the mob, he begs to inform him him that he does not view this matter in the same light as the government does; that in accepting the position his first considerations were to avoid the work of the revolution were just and legitimate, but that he had become satisfied that the people were right in what they had doee, and that from this moment their cause was his, and his lot cast with theirs. As a patriot he would say that in the exercise of every nower which is not democratic he would neither admit nor consent to be in-tructed, that all sovereignty resided in the people, and they having manifested their will be should respect it that his reputation would not suiter in consequence of what he had done, but, on the contrary, that he had compiled with all the duties of a citizen, yielding full respect to popular sovering this to be abandon his movement, and that he should receive this as an order and not so an advice. If he did not surrender himself with the people and by this acc he could not be guilty of treason; even though it would cost him his life, he would not be guilty of the power of the government had been made with the asc of troops, but it also sought all pacific means to accomplish the object without shedding of blood. But all he wild because the revolutionists have conceived an extravagant idea of the sovereign, when acting maccordance with law at the moment of electing their authority; but these oftee deced the people are no longer sovereign, but subject to the authorities. Unfortunately teneral Aguire not only has the soldiers adude In his reply he stated that he had read not letter, which he said that he (ids minister) naving been informed of the occurrences which look place in this was at the head of the white press that of a guirren was at the head of the white press that it is guirren him that he does not yiew this matter in the same him that he does not yiew this matter in the same him that he does not yiew this matter in the same him that he does not yiew this matter in the same him that he does not yiew the matter had been that the popies of the position his first considerations were to avoid use of the position his first considerations were to avoid use the position his first considerations were to avoid use the problem of the position his first considerations were to avoid use the position his first considerations were to avoid use that the popies but that he had become astisted that the popies but that he had become astisted that the popies which is said in the content of the popies and the problem and that he was a problem of the popies and the problem and that he was a problem of the problem of the popies and the problem of the pr

Executive preferred that the difficulties might be settled in a more peaceful manner.

In regard to the condition of affairs in the sierra of Feurola there is atthe or nothing new. The repelts are in the mountains, and have thus far avoided any collision with the lederal forces. This they probably case continue to do, leading the government forces from place to place, as long as they wish to follow. By this method of warfare the latter would be very soon worn out and much expense incurred. This may account for there having been no condict. On the morning of the 22d a body of 400 men (minutry) and seventy cavalry came down upon the village of there are not also the commander of the federal forces, General Alatorre, has tendered his resignation to the Minister of War. Don-Francisco Zarco, associate editor of the Stylo Which event Mexico has lost one of her greatest statesmen. Congress has voted to his widow a pension and a gitt of \$50,000, and his children are to be educated at the expense of the government. Money is being subscribed to erect a suitable monument to his memory.

A force of 300 "pronunciados" have appeared in

is being subscribed to eroct a suitable monument to his memory.

A force of 300 "pronunciados" have appeared in the vicinity of the mines of Paduica and kito dei Monte, and only thirty miles from tals city. Those interessed in mines are seriously alarmed, as there are no troops in that vicinity excepting the guards of the mines.

are no troops in that vicinity excepting the guards of the infines.

Mr. Seward and party, leaving this city on the morning of Saturday, the 18th, arrived in Puebla in the alternoon. The Vera Cruz Raliway Company placed an extra train at his disposal, including a handsome American car of Saton & Gilbert's make, which had been elegantly fitted up for the use of the President on the 18th of September. The time made over a portion of the road was over fitty miles an hour, but in other respects there was little resemblance to travelling in the United States. The discomings of a ride over a road through a country where rain has not settled the dust for months can hardly be conceived by those who travel about in the palace cars of the States.

Gn. Sunday Mr. Seward visited the little republic of Tiaxcaa. Here the principal object of interest was the first Caristian church built in Mexico and probably the first on the Americaa Continent. Among other things the original banner which was displayed.

On Monday, in company with the Governor of

Among other things the original banner which was carried at the head of the troops of Cortez was displayed.

On Monday, in company with the Governor of Pusola the party visited the great pyramid of Cholina, where they were received by the officials of the city. In the course of the evening Mr. Seward made the following speech:—

Girtheren and Cirtizens—The attendance of the civil authorities of the district, the compact array of the municipality of Cholina—more than both the great procession and thoughtful assemblage of citizens, leave me no room to doubt the sincerny of your gandrous words of welcome. The scene seems to me like one of those which swaken momentary inspiration. I am on the steps of that Artee pyramid which is the most superious words of welcome. The scene seems to me like one of those which swaken momentary inspiration. I am on the steps of that Artee pyramid which is the most superious diar of human sacrince that was ever created to proplitate the Deliy in the ages when he was universally undershood to be a Goot of vengeance. Around me lies the magnificent plain where an imperial saving throne was brought down to the dust by the just reveige of an oppressed aboration republic. I am surrounded by Christian churches and altars which tell how foreign civilized States exacted cternal snopligation and the civil bondage of a rude people in return for conveying to them the gospel of peace on earth and good will toward men. The serious republican aspect and decided deportment of the children of the Aztees, to whom I am speaking remide me that after a long contest with ecleanancial, monarchical and imperial amotitous the independence of the ancest Aztee race has been reconquered without the loss of the Christian religion and consoli-tated in a representantive, federal republic. Witnesses of towering majesty and impressive silence are looking own upon ma. La Malinche, bewitching because she is missinct, and the volcanoes Popocatepetl, Iztacchinati and active season and so the content of the proper of the

The next evening the Governor of Puebla gave a grand dinner in the Bishop's Palace. The party is now at Gizzba, waiting for the American steamer, which will probably sail from Vera Cruz.on the 16th of January.

It is reported that the mines of Zacatec as are

It is reported that the mines of Zacatec 4s are doing well. A new and very rich mine is said to have been found near Durango.

On the 19th John Purber, a young Englishman, who was living and doing business in Guanquato, was kidnapped on the road to sarfil, where he was found murdered. In all probability he refused to pay the ransom which was demanded and they shot han down on the soot.

down on the spot.

A philanthropist has proposed to alleviate the suffering in Mexico city by establishing cigar and
cigarette stands at different places, where the public will be invited to invest their money and deposit
one or more cigarettes in a box, which will afterwards be sold for the benefit of the poor.

A conducta for Vera Cruz left here on the 25th with
over \$2.25,000. At Puebla this some was account. over \$2,250,000. At Puebla this sum was probably increased to \$3,000,000. The Junia Patriotica, established in Merida, Yuca-tan has been authorized to sell bonds of the Cuban

The cotton mill or factory of Miradores took fire on Sunday last and one department was entirely destroyed.

It is reported that the Apache Indians have been committing outrages in the Stafe of Sonora.

We take the following from the Monitor of the 22d of December:—

LYBS AFTENDING CHINESE EMIGRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In your emtorial on the subject of "Our Pagen Population" I believe you have come to the right conclusions, morally, physically and politically, in relation to the introduction of Chinese into our country, and I hope and trust that the influence of your powerful fournal will be henceforth found in unyleiding opposition to the inroad of this pagan horde, with its effete religion and civilization.

A residence of nine years in China, and personal observation of the condition of the Chinese in California from their first introduction in 1850 up to 1865, has been the school in which I have formed my opmions on this subject. As a capitalist and an employer of labor I fully appreciate all the good qualities of the Chinese as inborers; but as an American citizen I am opposed to everything that will tend to degrade the white portion of our population, whether it comes in the shape of negro slaves or Asiatic coolies.

Is not our country being filled up fast enough by the country being that is them.

The New System of Religious Belief.

TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF ITS DIVINITY

The Revelations Given by Joseph Smith, the Apostle James and Jesus Christ.

A Mormon "Revival" Meeting-Testimony of Converts to the New Faith.

FAIT LAKE CITY, U. T., Dec. 30, 1869. There was a good deal of excitement among the saints in this New Jerusalem last night. Saints and sinners. Jews and "Gentiles" (here Jews are also "Gentiles"), "cnosen ones of Israel" and "aposties from the order of the kingdom," all went to hear Harrison and Godbe read some of the revelations that had been communicated to them by the spirit voices, which Bishop Woolley and Orson Pratt denounce as delusions of the devil through ventrilo quism, but which Godbe and Harrison reiterate were the real melody of angels. The hall was filled to overflowing. Some 700 people squeezed themelves within the walls, and many more were compelled to go away after unavalling efforts to obtain idmittance. It was a "testimony" meeting. After the usual opening exercises Mr. Harrison bore witness, as he had done before, to the fact that angels and the Son of God himself had spoken to him; that a precious heavenly influence was working in his neart and in the hearts of hungreds of this people, and that God had commenced to usher in a new, grand and giorious era. They had enough, he said, of hard, rough devotion to the truth, but now they needed and were about to have more love for humanity gentieness, intelligence, refinement and more of the graces of the Spirit. Men were needed now who would stand before the world as the embodiment of the principles of Jesus. As such persons would go the positive assurance in their own hearts that He was working with them and was the author of it. They would repudiate the horrible idea that God would curse those who might persecute them, and ness of the Gospel and the gentleness of Jesus. They would not be called upon, in their higher appreciation of mankind, to hug sin to their hearts; but as Christ mingled with publicans and sinners they would mingle with men and throw the mantie of charity over human follies. There was no need for coliusion with sm, but there was need for consideration for its victims. Such was his testimony. Mr. Godbe corroborated Harrison and said it would be trifling with sacred things if he should say less than that they knew by the most direct divine revelation ever vouchsafed to man that they had been commissioned to announce that God had no favorites, but that all men were His children and He had decreed that all should see saivation. They had not been commissioned to say that such and such things may transpire, but that they will transpire. Men who now stood as barriers in the pathway of human progress must be removed out of the way; not that they would be injured, but the time had come when all despotic sway would have an end. He and Harrison, he said, were date: aned to carry on the work, in order that their is now beings might be biessed as they had been themselves. Mr. Keisey bore testimony to the fact that he had received the most positive assurance in his own heart not only that the mission of Joseph Smith was divine but that both Godbe and Harrison were inspired. For this fallh he had already staked all that was dear to him on earth. As one of the objects of this mission was a higher appreciation of woman than they (the Mormons) have now, Mr. Kelsey went on to show by the evidence of ancient history (mostly a rambling reference to Moses) and by the law of materns transmission, that no race of people could be ele vated where the position of woman was degraded. Woman was inspirational, and was superior in her sphere to man in his. Zion could never rise in glory and put on her beautiful garments so long as woman was neld simply as a convenience. We must, he said, cuitivate proper feelings in our own hearts and live and let live," but up to that higher morality proclaimed by Joseph Smith, "to live and help live."

Joseph Silver, a man who, I was told, in the early days of Morman immigration, started with his family from Fort Laramie without any escort and hauted his hand cart to Salt Lake City, then rose and gave his testimony, which was quite characteristic and "Some people may call me an apossententious. "Some people may call me an apostate," he said; "but it makes no difference to Joseph Shiver to-night; for I have realized for weeks past that God is working by brothers Harrison and Godbe. I know it, not occause I have had any vision or dream, but because the principles of divine truth as presented to me by them have been so forcibly recommended to my own soul that I have been aimost necessitated to believe and realize that God Almighty has ocen and is still backing up these oretaren." John Chislet, who came here thirteen years ago, had meanwhile been for several years a Mormon missionary in forgland, France, Switzerland and Hary, and who, it was said, had been emmently mistramental in securing converts, testified to the decliming spirituality of the present priesthood, and said that for holding such opinions he had been "cut est from the Churca some seven years ago." Since then he had taken no active part in any meetings, but had queuty attented to his business, hoping that some time the day star would arise, for he had never doubted that God had an object in leading the Mormons to these mountains as much as in guiding the Pilgrim Fathers in the Mayllower to Massachusetts. The religions of the past, he said, were suited to those ages and to monatchead governments, but in a free country and an entigatened age we neceded a system suited to the church. He heartily endorsed this new movement, because its principles appealed to his senses as being good and trie and just, consistent with the Scriptures and common sense, and occause ne could see in its omething that would break the people free. The despote away of the "thing priesthood" is a sinject that cashly awakens what might be called Mr. Harrison's indignant inspiration. He immediately arose, and occause ne could see in its something that would break the roin rule of the present priesthoud and at this positive way had been to the properties of the cash who had a set the people free. The despote away of the "thing priesthood" is a sinject that cash tare." he said: "but it makes no difference to Joseph

hood and set the people free. The despotic away of the "ranng preschood" is a subject that cashy awakens what might be called Mr. harrison's indignation in the immediately arose, and, compinening Mr. Chalett as a fathaul former mission ary and one of those who had been "aqueezed" out of Mormonism, he said, with emphasis, that the ten years had not been wasted; for, during that time, the prestmood, their souls had suffered so men under it until now they were determined "that the accursed uning shall never rise again."

This indignant challition created some sensation and called forth hisses from some people in the audicnee. As stated in the "manifesto," he said, they were resolved that control of the Church would never again by placed in the hands of men. Past experience had been such that after the Church sould have arisen out of its degradation has the the however partiest the experience had been such that after the Church sould have arisen out of its degradation has the however partiest the experience had been such that after the church so to the ages 7-uld be—never, never to trust men. But to the ages 7-uld be—never, never to trust men. But to the ages 7-uld be—never, never to trust men. But to the presthood, he said, was not to the sen composing it, but to the system, which would go down and the naman som in chains, makes us look for gualance not to God out to our fellow men; this was what he had called an "accursed thing," and any language in which he could denounce it would not be too strong. Brigham Young had tanging the doctrine in that if any man ever received a revolution that any of his Brigham's measures were wrong, thut man obtained it from the devil. Hence hitherto God and not seen able to reveal anything to this people, before any history of the church pronounced it evil revelation. But He had given Godbe and hinself me Hight and strength to miroduce this course had been told during a great many conversations with a general principles for the elevation of woman and the religious system had been e

lowing:— ar. Godde then rose and read the following:— ar. Godde then rose and read the following:

From our standpoint it appears to us that you are fully senable of the taportanee of the work you are called to perform. We know the identification you will have to encounter, the obstacles that will be in your way. They will be great and numerons. We know the jestomises that will call and the said that will be farown out against you; yet we see that it agile of all these you will be trumphant, trumphant!

Tool are instructed and sent on the mission by one that the proof of all these you will be trumphant, trumphant!

Tool are instructed and sent on the mission by one that the your knew (referring to Melec C. Kumball), and he sent to youe knew (referring to Melec C. Kumball), and he sent to you be knew (referring to Melec C. Kumball), and the sent to you be called the instruction of the fight of the proof of the thirty of the common that he highest authority, all saying unit you, "if in and resieve Along out feed the people with the Fich Tipe corn in the kernel dead of the fairks with which they have so long been feel."

The next communication was from the Apostic terms.

work you have accomplished for sufering humanity.

The next communication was from the Apostle
James. It was the first received from a higher personage than Joseph Smith, and was given to confirm
the teachings previously received from Smith and
kimbail. The aliusion in it to the torture of soul
applies, as both Godde and Harrison have told me,
to Mr. Harrison's great anxiety to know what was
Truth. Mr. Godde then read the following

Truth. Mr. Godde then read the following

REVELATION FROM THE APOSTLE JAMES,

Far, far away, beroad the clouds, beyond your vision,
dwell those why beroad the clouds, beyond your vision,
dwell those why beroad the clouds, beyond your vision,
dwell those why beroad the clouds, beyond your vision,
dwell the company of the cloud the company
On this occasion, sent to you by angelic influences and
Divine Providence, comes the Apostle James, bringing with
him brother John on the lett and brother Peter on the right.
This is the strain time that I have ever come since I left the
earth and spoken durently with mortal man; but the great
Interest you take in the improvement of the world and the
regeneration of maximd has brought us here, because we
have seen two souls working for the elevation of humanity.
And you, brother livarison, I have sen your soul's torure, I have known the troubles you have borne. You have
been at the foot of the cross and have suffered an agony in
your transien of Gethamanne. Dear, dear brother, to comforted; consider that we have come to lead you to the truth,
and app intest you to this great work. Do your day, "think
twice before you speak one;" he patient, be merciful, se
prayerful, and all our obtancies shall be removed and the
injah will come with full effugence. God bless you both.
Amen.
In explanation of the remark of the Apostle James
that tank was the first true since his sojourn on

prayerful, and all our obtaincies shall be removed and the light will come with full effugence. God bless you both. Amen. Amen.

In explanation of the remark of the Apostle James that that was the first time since his sojourn on earth that he had come and spoken directly with morial man, Mr. Godbe said they and been given to understand that on a previous occasion James did come with Peter and John to Joseph simth, but that he did not speak to Joseph then.

The next communication was also from the Apostle James. Mr. Harrison said that after they and received their commission and were reflecting on the difficulties they would have to encounter in opposing sien a powerful organization as the present Morimon system, and fearing lest the opposition they would meet might crush them, James directed their attention to the life of Jesus. The spiritual Zion referred to, he said, is that organization which has existed under the name of the Caurch of Zion for thousands of years in the celestial world, and a branch of which, or the principles of which it is now intended to imangurate on earth. Mr. Harrison read the following:—

ascond life and the fo

well with thes, with thine, and with the chosen people of Zion.

With reference to the remark in this second revelation of James that no fiving being except Mary and Martna came near to the sphere of Jesus, Ar. Harrison called attention to the abiding love those two women had for Him, and to the fact that at one time his disciples had false notions of the true nature of His mission.

The next and last revelation that would be read, said Mr. Harrison, was from Jesus Christ Immself. By the expressions "I am the Light, the Truth and the Way," he said they had been given to understand that any and every man who brought light and truth into the world was the light, the truth and the way. The reference, in this revelation, to the likeness of Jesus applies to a profile portrant of our Saviour, taken from one cut in an emeral by command of Thorius Casar, and which was given from the treasury of Constantinopte by the Emperor of the Turks to Pope Innocent VIII. for the resiemption of his brother, who was then held a captive by the Christians. A copy of this portrait, Mr Harrison said, had attracted his attention in London many years ago, and he had often wondered if the likeness was true. This thought was in his mind, as the engraving lay upon the table, when the voice of Jesus spoke to them; he did not like to ask the question, he said, but the remark about the portrait was made in response to the excret thought of his heart. tion he said, but the remark about the made in response to the secret thought of his heart Mr. Harrison then read the following:—

matic in response to the secret thought of his heart.

Mr. Harrison then read the following:—

"I am the Light, the Truth and the Way." These words, attered by me nearly 2,000 years ago, live to-day in the hearts of the people.

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"I am the Light, the Truth and the Way." These words, attered by me nearly 2,000 years ago, live to-day in the hearts of the people.

"I am the Light, the Truth and the Way." "The man who followed in my footsteps need not stumble." I am and the followed in my footsteps need not stumble, "and my Father are one." "My Father sent ne." So strange were these truths that were uttered in my carthly categories that they have become distorted and perverted by men.

I come to might with the light and the love. Last might you saw the light of my consteannee. To-night you hear my voice saying to you, "you are the light, you are the truth and you are the way, and the men that wait in your footsteps shall not stumble, but they shall be led to where the waters are flowing peacefully, to a land of milk and honey."

Think wen or my sufferings, troubles, trials and perplectives it it should be your lot to be placed in similar circumstances. All passed through was for my Father who sent Me—my Father that it worsuippad—the God of Trath.

As I behold the likeness you have brought here to night it recails to my mind the lags of Tiberius Ceear and Pose Innocent, and the man who cut that face in emerals, who was then under inspiration. This liceness is a correct and perfect representation of me as I was in those days.

I am sent to you as a comforter. Your thoughts have gone foots to the angelic world and have been made known to the controlling powers, and thus you hear the thoughts that give expression to telling, you that you have thoughts that I give expression to telling you have free thoughts that I give expression to telling you have free the children of an anti-partition

forth forces to assist you in this work—the work of Him who died to save humanity.

After the reading of these rovelations, to which the audience listened with attention fast enchained, the meeting was closed in the usual manner. I might here remark that I have had several conversations with both Godbe and Harrison about this new system and tarse revolations. They told me that during the spring of 1868 each of them felt strong impressions of inspiration, which increased in clearness and force until early in the fall of that year, when they received the first direct communication by voice. They both were sitting together one afternoon conversing on religious matters, when to their intense surprise, the voice of lieber C. Kimbail, which both of them knew so well (Kimbail diel about a year ago), was heard distinctly speaking to them and teiling them, in substance, that he had come expressly to fully enlighten their minds on the ail-important subjects they had been considering, and to make them instrumental in eneeing a resormation in the Church. That people in another world tion in the Church. That people in another world retain their characteristics was clear to both Godbe non in the Church. That people in another world retain their characteristics was clear to both Godbe and Harrison; for by a thousand characteristics, they say, they knew that the votes was Kimbail's. Kimbail's voice would often say to Harrison, in his characteristic, familiar manner while on earen, "Now, brother Ellas, do you understand that? do you understand that? If you don't don't say you do." And said Harrison, "I knew that another voice was the voice of Jesus; else man knows nothing. The voice was off, sweet, metodious, measured and dignified, and when he spoke there came into my heart such a precious revealation of his nature as I never shall lorget to my dying day." The conversations with adgelic beings were continued from the fail of 1883 at regular times, by appointment, until quite recently, and until everytung necessary to a complete understanding of this new theological system and been revealed. The principles of the system and been revealed. The principles of the system are the statements of these men and spea are the revelations themselves, all of which must speak for themselves.

A Young Man Horsewhipped by Two Ladies.—

A Young Man Horsewhipped by Two Ladies.—During the past few days the neighborhood of Thirteenth and C streets, Washington, has had a racy piece of gossip to discuss. It appears that two young ladies from Philadelphia have been visiting in a family in that neighborhood, and, being handsome and vivacious, they have, during their about visit, become favorites with the gallant young men of that section. It is alleged that one of the young men recently made a remark derogatory to their characters, when he however, denies, and the ladies determined to call him to an account. On Monday night, the 3d instant, there was a masquerade party in the neighborhood, which was attended by the young women in question, accompanied by a lady friend and the young man, and when the time for unmasking arrived the ladies discovered the eleged shaderer present, and one of them invited him into the back room and threatened to winh him, and the young man vacated the premises in a hurry. On Saturday evening the young man received a message from a gentieman residing on Thirteenth street, to come to ms nouse; and on entering the hait the gentieman of the house looked the door, and the closs of the Palladelphia girls asked, "What do you mean, Mr. —, by talking

about us?" to which he replied that he land not taked of them. Refore he could add another word one with a horsewhip and the other with a cowhide attacked him, warming him no considerable, he in the meantime, exclusining, "Piease don't, ladies." After punishing him to their satisfaction the door was opened and he imade a rapid exit. The young man, it is said, having recovered sufficiently to be out again, is about taking the advice of older heads; and some of his friends say that there is to be another act in the drama.

ANOTHER K MOSENE HORROR.

Woman Barned to Beatly Her Two Children and Her Brother Seriously Injured.

dren and Her Brother Seriously Injured.

[From the Chango Tribane, Jan. 14.]

A new burning fland has recently come into vogue, and is sold extensively under the name of "gasoline," an extract of petroleum, which is advertised as non-explosive. It is more easily ignized than the ordinary kerosene, which requires to be heated to a temperature or at least one hundred and tem degrees before it will burn. Gasoline will burn readily at freezing point. The new fluid has acquired some degree of popularity and has been rapidly coming into use in handles, under the ceiter that it was non-explosive, facent experience has demonstrated that this quality is a actious one, and the heatth beparament have find their attention called to it from several deasters of an airming nature which have lately occurred. In the case of the explosion on west transformaticet, reported in the Trionne of yesterday, it was shown that the find ignited from the fame of a manp which stood at a distance of eigencen inches from the can. The "non-explosive" material explodes on that occasion with such force as to blow the front windows of the house to pieces and knock down two mer on the street who were passing at a distance of says yer.

at a distance of eigneen inches from the can. The "non-explesive" material explodes on that occasion with such force as to blow the front windows of the house to pieces and knock down two men on the street who were passing at a distance of sixty feet from the spot.

Another calamity, more appalling in its results than the accident on Randolph street, occarred yearterday morning in the dwelling house of Mr. B. F. Lanterman, No. 181 shuth thooly street, Like the other, it may be attributed to a carciess use of the barming find; but where accidents so fearful are occurring constantly, in spile of the ulmost precession, it may be questioned whether the sale of sign a dangerous material is permissible.

About eight o'clock yeaterday morning Mrs. Lanterman was insking preparations to iron some clothes in a small room off the kitenest, where she kept a gasoline stove. This article sub ball found very useful and a great saving of labor, especially in heating irons. Her musband some time ago had persuade her to adopt it, while as he came to approve of it, and was always very cartions in working with it. The gasoline is poured into a reservoir which is planed several reet above the iron plate, and connects by menas of a tube, through when the find passes to be ignited and heat up the surface. Mr. Lanterman, who is a manufacturer of praning kinives, and gone to his work, and his wife had placed her limint, eleven months old, in a high chair in the midule of the kitchen, where he could watch it while doing her froning. Clara, a bittle girl of six years, was maying in the kitchen. The monther apoears to have taken the two quart can containing the gasoline, from which she was to fill up the reservoir and set it upon the slove mear the flame, the stove having already peen ligated and the fron put on to heat. Before filling the reservoir she went into the kitchen to isten a casir, caving the can upon the slove, when the gasoline took fire. Mrs. Lanterman, the open the floor, scattering its contents to have taken the gasoline t

stairs, in a moment he springs to the infant in the chair, which was already wrapped in the infant in the chair, which was already wrapped in fannes, and carried it out to the yard. Then he endeavored to extinguish the flames around Mrs. Lanterman, by seizing the wet clothes which were hanging on the times and wrapping them around her body. She was, however, burned in a fearmi manner from head to loot, and, as it proved, was begond human and. By this time the house had caught fire, and the flames were quickly spreading over the kitchen floor and to the wasis the clothes of the little girl, Clara, had also taken fire. Mr. Lanternan, seaving his sister the haw in the cands of some neighbors, proceeded to arrest the progress of the conflagration, which have he sacceded in doing by great effort, and at the expense of severe personal injury. His two hands were so badly burned that he will be disabled for some time.

Ars. Lanterman was carried to her room and laid upon the bed. She was atill conscious, but the spectacle presented was indeed a frightful one. All her clothing was burned on, ther haw, her face and every portion of her body was hereally burned as black as a cinder, and the suffering sus endured may be more easily imagined than tend. Dr. Know was at once caned and some opinion for the fire har. The infant was burned severely in the face and hands, and from the first better hope was entertained of its recovery. Clara was also burned in the hands and eyes but her injuries were not considered to be dangerous.

Ars. Lanterman was able to speak for several hours after the occurrence, and she told those who stood by her bedside nearly all the circumstances

hours after the occurrence, and she told those who stood by her bedside nearly all the circumstances which have been related above. Her only thought, she said, when she seized the can was to save her family. She tried with all her might to extinguish the fames before opening the door, but was at nat overpowered, and nearly suffocated by the gas which

was generated from the blazing fined. She lived this a quarter to two O'clock in the afternoon, when death released her from her awful sufferings.

Her husband did not hear of the occurrence this it was all over. His wife was thirty-seven years of age and was the mother of four children. He is the owner of the house in which he lives, a two shory frame dwelling, which appears to have been but recently built. He seemed completely overwhelmed by the calamity which had overtaken his lamily. He stated that his which had overtaken his lamily. He stated that his which had overtaken his lamily. He stated that his which had overtaken his lamily. He stated that his which had overtaken his lamily. In the some time. She was generally very cuttous in using it, and although she had been averse to its introduction that the books at first, he had gradually come it, and although she had been averse to its infroduc-tion into the house at first, she had gradually come to like it. He said he had never entertained any fears about the fluid, and was less undary on the subject than he had ever been about kerosene. He had encouraged her to use it, as it was a great say-ing of labor to her it coosing or ironing, and en-abled her to look after her family white she was preparing meals for them. preparing meals for them.

The Coroner will hold an inquest upon the body of

MILITARY CHIT CHAT.

Will the Fire Department be incorporated as a brigade in the First division is just now a question which is sorely troubling the minuta forks. The statement has been made several times that General Shaler intended to have this didiculous innovation made a success before the present dull season is at an end. It may be that the statements concerning the thing have no foundation in truth, and, as General Shater has not seen fit to make an official denial of what has already been said and published about the matter, his silence must be taken as an endorsement of the rumors. The majority of the officers of the division are very indignant about the proposed arrangement, and contend that Shaler would do a great deal better were he to pay a little more attention than he does to the welfare of the

First division as it is. Major Meday, of the Seventh, has resigned, and refuses to accede to the request of his brother efficers to reconsider his resignation. They called on him in a body at his residence the other evening and used all their eloquence to shake him in his de-termination, but he stood fast, opened wide his par-lor doors and ushered them into a banquet ball that looked in nowise described. There were all the deli-cacles of the season; but Allison spoke out and de-ciared the Major could not soften their hearts in that way in favor of endorsing his resignation. The Major said he could not help that; but he could help major said he could not seep that; out he could neight them to champagne, which he did. It may be said that the Major is very popular in the regiment, and has won the regard of every officer and private in it for his uniform courtesy as a gentleman and his good qualities as a thorough soldier. None of the commandants desire promotion at the expense of his retirement, and if he will yet reconsider his resignation the Board of Officers will be a happy lamnty indeed.

of his retirement, and if he will yet reconsider his resignation toe Board of Officers will be a nappy lainly indeed.

The Veteran Association of the Seventh met at Deinonico's last Monday evening. Colonel Marshall Lefferts precided. Sixty-seven new members were elected. A motion to adopt a uniform was voted down, and a motion to make the second Thursday in June of each year the annual day of the "blow-out" somewhere out of town was adopted. The reunion of the veterans was a very pleasant affair, and termissied and the choking of wine glasses and the singing of patriotic songs.

What's the matter with the Thirty-seventh regiment? It is said that thore is to be a grand exocuse of members from its ranks on account of the late election, by which Major Freeborn was chosen colonel. How true this may be is a question which may be answeres subfractorily in a week or so. There is something wrong about the Board of Officers of this regiment, some people contend, which is not as about be. This fact, at the rate, is patent, that if the officers paid more attention to bringing the regiment up to a first class standard for its material is of the very best, shat they do to idle blokerings, they would be doing the mitting good service.

The Adjutant General advised the furnishing to the National Guard of bereachloaders. Will the Legislature see to it that the good-for-nothing insides advice adopted?

King Victor Emanuel has just presented to the

King Victor Emanuel has just presented to the picture gallery of Turin a miniature painting on silk, by Giuno Clovio, representing the Boly Shroud supported by angels; beneath is the body of Christ in the separchire, and the whole is ornamented in the style for which Clovio is celebrated. The city of Turin, as is generally known, already possesses one of the folds of the reactively, and which is religiously preserved in the chapel of the Santo Sudario at the Duomo.

EJOURNAME ESTRICTION

Political Matters-Favorable Progress of Internal Improvements-Destructive Fires.

VALPARAISO, 190. 10, 1869.

The popular action attending the electoral reforms continues in undiminished force. Several unfortuthe good feeling now existing between the opposing parties have taken place, and it is greatly feared that trouble may ensue before the campaign is terminated. An article in the law recently e. acced on the electoral census prescribes that the justices of the peace shart have power to enforce, summarily, any verdicts of fines or imprisonment. In times when danger is anticipated such a measure appears to be well founded, but, at the same time, in ne period could such an authorization be more abused than in the present, since an officer sympathizing with one party would have it in his power to seriously embarrass the working and reduce the force of the other. In short, the strictest imparunity would have to be exercised, and this virtue adherents of the government party in Cauquenes, a little town known as the Chilean Saratoga, accused the justice of the peace in that place of being a venement partisate of the opposition, and deeming that his presence in office would be dangerous durmy the elections petitioned the government for his removal until after that period. The government very properly refused to take any steps on such as mangible charge, and the people, caraged and excited, dranges the justice to the residence of the mignification or mayor of the town, examenas for major of the cown, examenation of the government, oblivious of the measures adopted by the administration, immediately proceeded to institute a species of evil and against the pasticute a species of evil and against the pasticute partiality. The greatest exchanges indowed the step, the mandature of Santiago protester against the proceedings of the government officers, the Supreme Cours demanded why the Executive may thus hiegally transgreaded its power, and in Congress motions were minorated severely censuring the administration for retaining the intendeate in office. The stranged was such that the Cabinet was of the point of resigning, when the intendeate in office. The strange on which to yeaving his post. The trouse disappeared, for the government, sensities of the vordical first of the government, sensities of the vordical matter, and offered to observe hereafter the streets neutrality. Suil, the afford to considered as mently adapted to the volucious of the matter, and offered to observe hereafter the streets neutrality. Suil, the afford to considered as mently adapted to the volucious of the power of the matter and offered to observe hereafter the streets neutrality. Suil, the afford to considered as cited, dragged the justice to the residence of the deal finot of feaving his post. The troune disappeared, for the government, sensible of the volcane on which it reads to the additional all interreposes in the matter, and othered to observe hereauter the structest neutrality. Still, the additis considered as mighty higherous to the administration, and they yet be productive of serious director results. This election of leto with be the most important that has taken place in Cinile for many years, from the fact that it is to be conducted on genuine republican principles, and hence overy incutent can be principled. The first state of the property of the time being given the people a proof that constitutioning guarantees with the people a proof that constitutioning guarantees with the opposition acaties in first supporter of its own ideas. The very of quantiting electors and deciding the right of franchise has been in part terminanced. The revising committees are now actively at work, and their decisions are to be regarded as man. These committees have the power of inscribing the names of such voters as may have been negatify accepted. Of course an innumerable quantity of classes and disputes with arise, but the time intervening before the elections is considered sunfacient to cancie the affair to be ordinatively and cannot of classes and observed with a such continues and disputes with arise, but the time importance and proposals for a line of railway from the station of the affair to be ordinatively and cannot of the cannot the affair to be ordinatively and cannot of the cannot the affair and the importance and the control of the contr

tive to a telegraph line between Valparaiso and Fanana has already been allocate to may former correspondence; and while it meets with the decided support of merchants in Chile it is decided support of merchants in Chile it is considered as of doubtful pecuniary success, unless neavy subventions could be procured from the governments of the countries through which the line would pass. We learn that a company has been established in Coulon for the purjoce of carries of the grant that a company has been established in Coulon for the purjoce of carries a governments at the decans upon which the organization is based. On the principle that facilities for travel and communication increase both, we are in nopes that this import to the company of the graph may yet prove to be a success.

Another of those destructive fires for which Valparaiso is so ismous occurred on the morning of the 2th unifin. The beauthal quarter of the town comprised in the district of victoria square, victoria stread and Chacabneo street suffered severely, and only owing to the indetatigable efforts of the voluniest incomes were the fasmes subdued. The loss is estimated at about 200,000 hard dollars, nearly all insured, and as usual the narroy companies be a almost income were the fasmes subdued. The loss is estimated at about 200,000 hard dollars, nearly all insured, and as usual the narroy companies be a almost income were the fasmes subdued. The loss is estimated at our deal the surface, and the inflammable character of the greater part of the longes explain the frequency and damagn gefects of these compagrations.

The growing colony of Magellanes, in the Statts, of when an account was given in my last correspondence, seems destined to figure in the luture. Cold deposits of great exist and value have been discovered in the vicinity of the settlements, and all of the convicts not employed at compulsory work flocked to the new Cantorian. Although the colony is situated in one of the life population of this city, some other very destructive fir

FOREIGN SCHETT:FIE NOTES.

The first edition of "Esther," by Racine, published in Parts in 1687, was reneatly sold at Ghent, Helgrum, lor \$310.

The following interesting objects were found at Pompeli during the recent visit of the Prince of Prussia and the Prince of Hesse:—A cylindrical vase in lead of targe size; another in bronze with a band round the nack; three smaller ones in bronze, a door lock, an iron spade, and an ampliora in based

A necropolis has been discovered near Bulogus, Haly, which seems to have Italy, which seems to have received, during many years, the mortal remains of the telephotenists of the accent Bononia, under the Roman domination. This burial ground hes on the south side of the Emilian road and is not less than a Rundred metres in extent. Bones, ashes, urins, impas, achievantories and medials are continually being found there.

aundred metres in extent. Bones, ashes, urts, maps, inchrynatories and medats are continually being found there.

The Academy of Solebects of Paris has received a paper from M. F. Lenormand on the relative indiquity of the ass and norse as resulting from Egyptian monuments. In speaking of those when belong to the instorical period extending from Egyptian monuments. In speaking of those when belong to the instorical period extending from Egyptian monuments. In speaking of those when belong to the instorical period extending for the Egyptian distribution of the countering and years before the Christian era, Mr. Owen says that it may be interred from the Entri agence of any solipedes (the ass or horse) in the numerous and very carefully executed representations of family like and domestic animals, that the immerous and posing them to have come from a country where solipedes existed, must have taken place before these quadrupeds we reduced to a state of domestication. M. Lenormana admits the correctness of this opinion so fac as the soire alone in concerning that as to the ass, he made it represented on the very oldess monuments of Egypt. Its form occurre frequently is the temb of the obtempine at Graza, Sakanah and Aborser. There is a highly conceined bas-relief on the temb of the obtempine, at Graza, Sakanah and Aborser. There is a highly conceined bas-relief on the temb of the obtempine, at Graza, Sakanah and Aborser. There is a highly conceined bas-relief on the temb of the obtempine at Graza, Sakanah and Aborser. There is a highly conceined bas-relief on the temb of the obtempine at Graza, Sakanah and Aborser. There is a highly conceined bas-relief on the temb of the obtempine at Graza, Sakanah and Aborser. There is a highly conceined bas-relief on the temb of the obtempine at Graza, Sakanah and Aborser. There is a highly conceined bas-relief on the temb of the obtempine at Graza, Sakanah and Aborser. There is a highly conceined bas-relief on the temb of the obtempine at Graza.

Exhibition of 1867. From the be